The year 1888 premises to be a year of splendid Selitical developments, one and all redounding the giery and triumph of a

. 1888.

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

In the Front Line will be found

THE SUN,

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the comod foos of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all cise, and riess in the cause of truth and right. THE BUN has six, elabt, twelve, and sixteen

Pages, as occasion requires, and is ahead of all spetition in everything that makes a newspaper. Daily - - - - - - - - \$6 00 Daily and Sunday - - - - 7 50 unday, 16 and 20 pages, - - - 1 50 bekly - - - - - - - - - 1 co Address THE BUN, New York.

BUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1888.

A Question with a Difference.

"What shall I say of a tariff for protecnon ?" said the Hon, FRANK HURD, when seking an elaborate free trade speech at a meeting in St. Paul last Saturday night. Mr. HURD can say what he likes, and the

flect will not be momentous.

But if his question should be put next fall the States of New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey, they will answer that they are for a protective tariff, and their reply will be all over the country, as it was felt when riven in the Presidential election of 1880.

The important point to be considered now

whether this question shall be put in the estion of 1888, according to the desire of Mr. Hunn and other free trade statesmen. This can be done substantially in various ways. It can be done by the pasage of the MILLS tariff bill through the House of Representatives. It can be done through the wording of the national Demogratic platform. Or it can be done by the nation of Mr. CLEVELAND. No protest on his part can controvert the fact that in the arguments contained in his tariff message for the abolition of the wool duty, and for the full maintenance of the war taxes of the aternal revenue, lies the entire plea and jusdiscation of the free trader.

It will be seen, therefore, that it may make great difference who puts this question of Mr. HURD's, and to whom it is addressed.

Dr. Dix on New York Society.

In his Lenten lectures of last year, the Rev. Dr. Drx of Trinity Church severely assailed habionable society because of its sins prainst modesty in the matter of the evenbg dress of women. The costumes worn by women at the opera, at dinners, and at balls emed to him degrading to womanhood in heir impropriety.

The gowns of women continuing to be cut

low as ever, if not lower, Dr. Drx returned the subject, and in his Lenten lecture on riday evening even more severely upbraided shionable society for what he described its pagan naturalism and materialism, der which, according to him, the moral se of women is becoming blunted and their delicacy impaired. Broad conversation. light jests, and improper dressing, with rounds of lundheons, "with a dozen ses and their half as many different hinds of wine;" balls and theatre parties, all tend, in the opinion of the rector of Trinity. to take from young girls the purity of the brue woman. Their raiment, so objectionable in his eyes, only expresses and typitles s worse moral degradation, to whose conseruences he looks forward with alarm, as inpagen and not Christian.

But in his wholesale denunciations, Dr. as abandoned creatures, of shameless dress, manners, and habits. The truth is that more immodest than the average coseven so severe a moral censor as Queen Vic-TORIA herself requires that they shall be worn at her court. After a certain limit. what is modest and what is immodest in apparel is a matter of mere convention. So on as we become accustomed to the sight of bare arms and shoulders they no longer attract more than casual attention, unless their exceptional beauty appeals to the es-

The women of New York society may, in the main, pursue worldly ends rather than beavenly, as their husbands and fathers do. and as the rector of the rich Trinity does himself; but in purity and modesty they are infinitely superior to a clergyman who can al a Lenten lecture, addressed chiefly to Sminine hearers, with the product of a foul magination.

In other words, Dr. Dix's lecture was th false and vile, and upon him, and not women he assailed, should the lash of moralist be laid.

The Railway Stove and the Blizzard.

The experiences of the great storm have furnished an argument in favor of the reation of the rallway stove. Without the coalstoves in the cars the passengers on many of the snow-bound trains would doubtless have suffered severely from the cold. If the heat had been supplied by steam from the | he dwelt a great judicial and administrative engine, the necessity of detaching the locomotive for the purpose of opening the drifts would have left the cars entirely unwarmed; and great discomfort, if not danger, would have been the result.

But immediately following the storm contes a striking fliustration of the terrible bed to which the car stove exposes trav- lice, and administrative functions previously cless by rail. The train that tank and track of the Delaware, Lackawanna and day caught fire from the stoves and was ned. It is true that but one person was burned to death, but it was with great difficulty that many of the wounded pass! Thus we see that at the beginning of this sengers were rescued from the flances which I

The practicability of heating cars by ateam from the locomotive and of lighting them by as the Justices were always selected from lectricity has been established. These among residents, and as they in turn always methods reduce the danger from fire to a chose for minor offices men well acquainted minimum, and should be generally adopted. Railway accidents, in this part of the country at least, are much more frequent than blizzards, and it is more important to guard against their consequences than to protect passengers against storms which occur only about once in thirty or forty years.

It might be expedient, however, to furnish cach car in whiter with a stove and a supply their decisions were reviewable in the royal of coal, for use in case the heating apparatus courts by means of the writs of certiforari. connected with the engine failed for any reeson to do its work. This would not im-

pose an undue burden upon the railroad

Notwithstanding the blizzard, the castove, as a thing of common use, must go.

The First President and the Second Term.

At the instance of Senator Hoas, who thinks himself somewhat of a Father of his Country himself, Washington's Farewell Address was read in the Senate on the twenty-second of February last. It is a document which cannot be read too often, but apparently it was not listened to with much attention by the Senate on the occasion in question, for one of its most interesting passages escaped notice, though it is now of extreme contemporaneous interest. We refer to the extract quoted below:

"The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been a uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference to what appeared to be your the people's desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this previous to the last election had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you: but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our af fairs with fereign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abau

The fear of a war with France and the silly panic of the extreme Federalists, who firmly believed that the end of the hardly begun Union would come with the departure from office of the conservative WASHINGTON, and the flood, not long to be restrained, of radical and Jacobin ideas, were undoubtedly Washington's motives in consenting to another term. He occupied an exceptional place, for at the first he belonged, except by temper and habit, to neither of the parties which began in his Administration to fight over in the United States the endless contest between centralization and local selfgovernment. Party politics was just beginning in the new republic, but never has it been more bitter.
The conflict between England and France

abroad was a part of the controversy between Federalist and Republican at home; and at a time when the Constitution was but a doubtful experiment rejuctantly assented to, the hostilities of individual partisans became the greater, because each side regarded the other as the deadly enemy of national free institutions. By temperament, and under the intellectual influence of his old friend Hamilton, Washington was of the Federalist side; but in the shock of opinions his was the one figure which could command the most respect from all the combatants. In the personal rivalries, too, of the Federalist aspirants to the Presidency there was a new reason why WASHINGTON, who was unquestionably eager for private life, from which he had been so long separated, should consent to a second term.

The rapid smash-up of the Federalists after their one great name was no more shows how supremely important Wash-INOTON had been to them. For their final downfall, to be sure, other and more deeply rooted causes must be sought their narrow, sectional, and unpatriotic policy; but undoubtedly their leaders had much to do with persuading WASH-INGTON against his will to take another term. But the real cause was his own persuasion that in the foreign complications, which were then the chiefest element of debate and discord in the still elementary politics of the young republic, the leader who commanded the most general respect might be neces-

sary to its best interests. But it is safe to suppose that if he had deliberately prepared an address declaring not only his own disinclination to a second term, but his fixed belief that the reflection of a President would be a danger to free institutions, he would have stuck to his resolution. If he had so put himself on record, it is not probable that he would have recalled the address which he says he had prepared. It was not the custom in the rly days of the republic for public men to make declarations by which they did not intend to stand. They were judged by what Drx goes to the extreme of slandering all they said as well as what they did. It is the ladies in New York by describing them probable by the way, that if WASHINGTON had issued an address refusing to be a candidate for reflection, nobody else, not even the evening costumes of to-day are not JEFFERSON or JACKSON, would afterward have been thought eligible to a second term. Certumes of women for a century back; and tain it is that in those days no man who had pronounced on public grounds against a socond term, would have been allowed through reasons of personal ambition to contradict his own expressed purpose and resolve.

Local Government in England.

As the Tory Ministers are expected to bring forward their Local Government bill in the course of a few days, and as their opponents think that the measure will prove fatal to its framers, it may be well, in order to comprehend the purport of the coming proposals, to recall the actual state of things. What vestiges of local autonomy are still discernible in England, and by what steps not behind the women of any period, and are has centralization been carried to an extent which is now pronounced intolerable? These questions may be answered with the help of a singulariy thorough discussion of the subject by Prof. F. J. GOODBOW in the Political

Science Quarterly. Without going into the obscure and intrieate history of local institutions, let us simply try to indicate, first, the régime which obtained in districts outside of municipallties in the first quarter of this century; and, secondly, the changes, most of them centralizing in their tendency, which have been introduced since the passage of the first Reform act. Within the memory of Englishmen now living, a Justice of the Peace and quorum was throughout the county where potentate. He was appointed by the Crown, and was always selected from the class of large landowners. The office was obligatory, unsularied, and usually held for life. Either in their individual capacity, or collectively in Special and Quarter Sessions, they had gradually absorbed the judicial, povested in the Sheriff and the County Court. They appointed the constables; they designated in each parish overseers to cooperate with the church wardens in levying and expending the tax for the relief of the poor; they also named the surveyors of highways century there was scarcely any trace of the principle of election and representation in the system of administration. Nevertheless, with the needs and wishes of the locality, the outcome was a kind of local self-government, free at least from the propensity to fall into bureaucratic ways. Indeed, there was rather a tendency to resent the interference of the central authority, kept alive and active by the fact that although the Justlees at Quarter Sessions had the right to try felonies.

courts by means of the writs of certiorari. mandamus, and prohibition.

The restrictions on the powers of Justices

began with the Poor Law Amendment act of 834. For the purpose of the Peor law administration this statute created new districts, or so-called unions, for the most part embracing several parishes. In each district the raising of rates (local taxes) and the granting of poor relief was intrusted to Boards of "Guardiana" elected by the taxpayers. This office is not obligatory, and the actual work is performed by salaried subordinates. The Justices are ex-officio included among the Guardians, but they sel-

dom attend the meetings of the Boards. Since 1834 the elective principle has been introduced into three other branches of local administration, viz., sanitary regulations, public instruction, and the management of highways. But this elective principle something very different from universal suffrage. Only taxpayers can vote for members of the Elective Boards. Moreover, taxpayer may have a plural vote: for example, if he occupies one rate-paying tenement and owns eleven others, he can cast twelve votes. Only in one case, namely, in the election of members of the School Board, is there any provision for minority representation. Naturally, the English people are not satisfled with such a narrowand inequitable basis for their local self-government, particularly since the Parliamentary franchise has been made to approach so closely to universal suffrage by the Reform act of 1885.

But the mode of electing the local Boards s not the chief ground of objection to the present system. The powers of these local Boards have been made almost valueless by the incessant encroachments of the central authority at London, embodied either in the Local Government Board or in the Education Department of the Privy Council. It is against the all-absorbent activity of these two bodies that Mr. HERBERT SPENCER has so earnestly protested. In the matter of highways their interposition is apparently confined to the scrutiny and auditing of accounts, but in the Poor law and sanitary administration, and in the control of elementary instruction, they have brought about a degree of centralization which is not surpassed in any of the Continental States. They have left, for instance, much less scope to local autonomy even than is conceded by

the Prussian system. The present state of local government in England is objectionable, not only on account of its centralization, but also by reason of its complexity and unintelligibility. In some districts there are as many as thirty-five authorities, some elective, some appointed, and many of them clothed with the power of levying taxes, though, as we have seen, they cannot spend them without the rigorous supervision of central officials. Then, too, the boundaries of the various districts overlap one another on every side. A parish may be in two counties and a borough in two unions. There is no such thing as a general budget showing the aggregate expenses of a given locality. The result is wastefulness, official ignorance, and non-

responsibility. We can see now why local government reform is acknowledged by the Tories themseives to be the burning question of the hour. We can see how curiously involved and difficult a problem they have before them, and why Mr. GLADSTONE confidently expects to see them break down in their forthcoming attempt at a solution.

Notable Journeys in South America.

Once in a while explorers make remarkaole and fruitful journeys on little money or none at all, and without the travelling outfit and camp conveniences which mitigate the discomforts of life in unknown regions. Some very noteworthy explorations have recently been made in South America by travellers whose resources were extremely limited. We can hardly imagine the manifold privations and suffering involved in such a journey as that which Mr. COUDREAU has just made in Brazilian and British Guiana. Travelling for seven months in an unexplored region, without trade goods or comrades, dependent for supplies upon his gun and fishing line and the friendliness thousand miles of watercourses, traversing plains that were never heard of before, toiling on foot over a complicated system of mountains of which he is the discoverer. finding the sources of several noted rivers. it is not surprising that he returned to civilization greatly enfeebled by the extraordinary exertions and privations of his tourney His self-sacrificing labors will contribute much to rectify and fill up the maps of large region embracing the head waters of the Essequibo and the eastern affluents of the Rio Negro, and he has discovered a number of curious tribes, the finest of which he thinks are the Japil, many of whom have blue eyes and light yellow skins.

Mr. W. J. STEAINS has been roughing it for eight months in the densely wooded valley of the Rio Dôce, and he has told the Brazilians a good deal they did not know about a very interesting part of their empire. The supplies he expected did not reach him, and he was compelled to inform his small party early in the journey that all his money was exhausted, and that they would have to live upon what their guns supplied them, as they had nothing with which to buy food of the natives. Then they plunged into the unknown wilderness, bravely facing the inevitable certainty that for many months they would be wholly destitute of civilized comforts. Sometimes the larder was full. but often meals were far between. They had variety of game, and found the "Barbados" monkey rather superior in tenderness and flavor to most of the animals they shot. Their favorite birds were wild ducks and they were much disappointed in the macaw, which they thought would be a tidbit, but the dog alone would eat it. As a substitute for bread they used the top shoot of a species of palm that grows in profusion, and about fifteen trees a day were cut down to supply the hungry little party. Sometimes they had very good fishing, and thus, by utilizing all the food resources of the country, they preserved their health and strength very fairly while they penetrated one of the wildest parts of South America and traced the Rio Dôce from the Atlantic to its source, five hundred miles away. Then they struck overland to a railroad that took them back to Rio de Janeiro.

The most interesting tribe Mr. STEAINS encountered was the cannibal Botocudos. living along the middle course of the river. If they were a pigtail and did not disfigure their lips, he thinks they could with difficulty be distinguished from Chinese. They weer a thick wooden plug in the centre of their lower lip, live chiefly upon palm nuts and fish, and have no knowledge of clothing of any sort. The Botocudos are reputed to be among the most irreclaimable of the savages who for nearly four hundred years have been the terror of the whites, and have utterly thwarted all efforts to develop this region, which, lying 1,300 miles south of the quator, is said to be one of the richest and best portions of Brazil.

"We will follow you anywhere," was the almost unanimous reply of Mr. STEATHS'S little band, when he told them they were about to venture into the unknown with no

was not so fortunate in the natives with whom he undertook a while ago to map the sources of the Orinoco. For many years the dreaded Gusharibos have guarded the secret of the great river's sources, and the terror these savages inspired in his men nearly defeated Mr. CHAPPANJON'S purpose. It was not until he threatened to shoot any man who refused to follow him that he succeeded in entering the forests of the Guaharibos, who were found to be unworthy of their reputation for ferocity, as they fled before the party with cries of terror. These people who live around the Oringso's sources were found by the explorer to be among the lowest of South American tribes. Small in statare and perfectly nude, carrying only sticks as weapons, subsisting on palm shoots, fruit, and white ants, and living in little huts formed of branches of trees, it would hardly be supposed that their hostility to travellers would retard, until the closing days of 1886 the exploration of the head waters of the second largest river in South America.

The Three Surrenders to Canada Will there never be an end to the surrender to the Canadian Dominion of the nation

ality and honor of the United States? The ASHBURTON treaty chiselled us out of an enormous territory in Maine to which arbitration had previously confirmed our title. We declined to accept the award of the arbitrator, the King of Holland, as outrageously unjust, which it certainly was. A sharp London banker, with a title, was sent here to secure by treaty what the royal pensioner of Great Britain had obediently adjudged to the Government that kept him in its pay. Lord ASURURTON wholly overreached our Secretary of State, Mr. WEB-STER, and gouged us without trouble out of the larger portion of the Northeastern territory which the award of the King of Holland had confirmed to us, but which we refused to accept because we were unquestionably entitled to much more! There is nothing more astonishingly foolish in the history of diplomacy than our share in the making of

the Ashburton treaty.
We recently had occasion to tell how the British effected the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and the Treaty of Washington of 1871. The British American colonists were joint owners with England of all the fisheries on the Atlantic coast, from the Gulf of Mexico to Labrador. At the close of the Revolution the Americans continued to be joint owners thereof. Through the unfaithfulness or incapacity of our agents, and the tenacity and unscrupulousness of British diplomatists, this boundless estate in an eternally productive property has been frittered away to the miserable conclusion of the CHAMBERLAIN-BAYARD treaty.

From beginning to end it is a shameful and sickening history. The most amazing part of it is the concession to Canada, without one cent of consideration, of the priceless privilege of sharing the internal commerce of the United States. Canadian railroads, exempt from our taxation, free from our legislation, free from our Inter-State commerce control, can gather up and deliver on our territory all the traffic they want, and carry it at rates that are death to the American lines.

Wreck of a Great Railroad.

We beg permission to tender to the administration of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad the assurances of unreserved and thoroughly merited public contempt.

If ever there was a railroad in whose management stood conspicuous the qualities of meanness, selfishness, and timidity, combined with stupidity, incapacity, and a plentiful lack of executive ability, it is surely this road from New York to New Haven. A careful observation of its feeble resurrection from the blizzard, and of its disposition to let nature take her course and thaw it into life again, has about completed the measure of cumulative disgust with this most mis managed corporation.

President CLARK, we very well know, has the road by absenting himself in Europe. But he may take due notice that this is not designed as a compliment to his capacity and that a very intelligent apprehension exists that only one thing could enhance the demoralization of the concern, and that would be his return to his post.

The most ambitious and the most power ful of all Trusts, the Whiskey Trust, has just declared a monthly dividend of one and a-half per cent.

This enormous income is directly connected with the maintenance of the internal revenue system. With that out of the way, there would be no Whiskey Trusts of any such importance No wonder that the tariff smashers find in this combination a most potent ally.

It is to be observed that a pillar of the County Democracy, Mr. EDWARD KEARNEY, now in Florida, estimates the Democratic majority in New York city, with Mr. CLEVELAND as Presidential candidate, at 175,000. Mr. KEAR-NEY said to a reporter of the News-Herald;

"The vote of the county of New York will be about 240, (60). If the Republican candidate should be a New York man the Republicans would, in my judgment, poll about 65,000 votes in New York county. You will see that the lgures leave the Democratic nomines 175,000 votes to go into the State with."

That would make the majority in the State, on the figures of 1884, about 130,000. And against a united Republican party, with such a candidate as Mr. DEPEW, this would be an achievement compared to which the famous 1882 majority of 192,000 against a divided party would be as a tie. Mr. KEABNEY's figures are magnificent.

According to Consul SMITHERS, our Chinese brethren have recently been playing some sad tricks upon the barbarian merchants of the West. Camels' hair and wool received in London from Tientsin have been found to be loaded with sand to the extent of one-third of their weight, hides have been generally wormy. and many shipments of straw braid have been a total loss, owing to damp straw and inferior dyes. Many of these Chinese commodities are now coming to this country, and it behoo our merchants to give Joun some points in the ethics of fair dealing by a critical inspection of the merchandise he offers for sale.

It is 1,395 years since the death of St PATRICE, the renowned apostle of the Christian faith in Ireland, whose anniversary was celebrated yesterday, as it is every year, over the earth, by the descendants of the ancient people among whom he raised the cross of the Nazarene. During all the ages since he lived, his influence has been felt, not only in Ireland, but in all countries where the Irish race is planted. To-day in the United States, St. Parnick is a mighty power. Millions of our people are baptized and buried in the faith to which he converted their pagan ancestors in the fifth century of the Christian era, and which is a potent factor in directing the course of affairs in a giguntic nation whose country was not discovered by Europeans until one thousand years after St. PATRICE's death. What othe man of the fifth century left such influence behind, or walks abroad to-day like him?

A pamphlet recently published in Cassel. and generally supposed to be the work of a German staff officer, declares that Germany, notwithstanding the alliance, cannot cour upon Italy in the event of a war with France The Italian Government, it says, dreads the re

resources save their guns. Mr. Chaffanjon | establishment of the Papal power, but the people are no lovers of Germany, and have no

ympathy with the alliance, This view of the situation is somewhat strengthened by the protest of the Central Com-mittee of the Italian Workingmen's Societies The protest condemns the policy of the Italian Government, and declares that the people should remember that "for twenty years more than \$00,000 families of Italian workingmen, t whom the Italian Government offered no alternative but death or emigration, found i rance employment and bread."

French journalists think that this protest will start a popular agitation in Italy in favor of an alitance with France.

The most radical organization of working people in the United States is the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and this fact is full shown by the action of its managers in the present strike, which is justified by the entire membership. In the latest official bulleting of the Brotherhood there is this announcement: "Our battle must be won at all hazards, and, though extreme measures are to be regretted, they will be resorted to it necessary." The orders for the stoppage of the Santa Fé road, and the new demands mad upon other roads, give the practical inter pretation of such phrases as "ull hazards' and "extreme measures," along with the evidence that there was something more than mere brag in the threat of stopping all the rail roads in the country. The men whose action and threats are such as now appear in the en gineers' strike, are the leaders of the Brotherhood which has niways boasted of being the most conservative labor organization in the United States. It is evident from their doings in those times that their conservatism has been transmogrifled into extreme radicalism.

MAPLE SUGAR PROM THE CATSKILLS.

Parmers who Sand Thousands of Pounds to

Murket-A Countertelt Sugar. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 17,-The work f maple sugar making has already begun in of the Catskills and the high lands adjacent the Delaware and Susquebanna rivers. The unsually deep snows that still linger in the sugar orchards give assurance of a protracted flow of san and an abundant sugar crop. Most of the farmers in the region designated maintain orchards which they tap every season, and in the older settled sections of

nated maintain orchards which they tap every season, and in the older settled sections of Otsego and Delaware counties there are venerable maples that have been tapped every spring for a hundred years or more.

There are not a few farmers who do a large and profitable businers in sugar making. They have improved and extensive manufacturing appliances, outlivate orchards of 2,000 to 5,000 trees, and send to market in good seasons from 5,000 to 12,000 pounds of sugar, or the equivalent in syrup.

The quality of the product varies widely, from the carelessly made and dirty brown article to the pure, impid, and delicately flavored sweet that commands the top price of the market. The maker realizes for the cearser grades of sugar six to eight cents a pound, and for the finer grades ten to twoive cents a pound, while maple syrup varies in price, according to quality, from 75 cents to \$1,25 per gallon. The syrup is usually put up in air-tight onegalion cans, and is this form, if properly and cleanly made, will retain its flavor for years. Probably the production of central and northern New York in a favorable acason will aggregate 2,000,000 pounds. Most of the sugar and syrup from this section goes to two wholesale dealers in New York, each of whom handles about fifty car loads during the season.

It is an undeniable fact that only a small portion of the maple sugar made reaches the consumer in a strictly fresh, pure, and unadulterated form. This is in large part due to slovenly methods of manufacture. The sweet is also extensively adulterated by the admixture of the admixture of the admixture of the cld and stale with the fresh product, or by the addition of cane or beet root sugar, or of glucose. The latest fraud in this direction, for which a patent has actually been taken out, is the manufacture of an article that is wholly counteried. The patentee claims that by the cheap and simple process of flavoring "any kind of saccharine matters, or mixture of saccharine matters, or mixture of saccharine matters and or surf

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS.

The Obstacle to Kevenne Reduction. From the Utica Herald.

Recause Mr. Cleveland wants to be renom insted at St Louis, June will come and go without the passage of any revenue project. If the Admin istration would cease its hindrances, the surplus receipts could be cut down by \$40,000,000 a year within a month or two by abolishing so much of the internal taxes which are purely a war burden. But until the St. Louis in some degree mitigated the disabilities of | Convention, has pronounced on Mr. Claveland's claims for econd term. Mr. Mills will concede nothing, and ever everybody is agreed, cannot be brought to a vote.

Depow Can Have New York if He Wants It.

From the Chicago Times. Senator Miller of New York, while declining to state his preferences, said: "I am not authorized to speak for Mr. Depew in any way, but if he desires the delegation from New York he will have a very stron lowing. I do not know whether he is working for th

delegation or not." An Old Complaint Renewed.

From the Globe Democrat. Sherman's long and active political career has raised him many enemies. His record is almost as well known as was that of Clay or Webster half a century ag., and fully as well as that of Marcy, Cass, or Seward. These men, like She man, were among the ablest and most illustrious members of the political organization to which they belonged; but they were all beaten, either in the nominating conventions or at the polla, by

men who were comparatively untried and obscure. A New Ticket. For President, M. R. INGALLS of Ohio. For Vice-President, GEN. H. W. SLOCUM of New York.

To the Editor of the Atlanta Constitution. Hin: The above are about the only two men, who, is nominated by the National Democratic Convention St. Louis, June 5, 1888, can successfully lead the Demo cratic party to victory.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: After fou days of separation from the rest of the world Tas Sus shines four foldly upon me this merning the pleasantest face I have seen this week. Ex Nire "Soil" Vivat Sol! !" We didn't have it quite as bad as New York but bad enough. JAMES HENRY TORE.

They Would Shed Nobedy's Bleed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16.

They Wenld Shed Nobedy's Bleed.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: The entertainment to the accomplished actors Irving and Terry was a notable gathering, and the bright things in speech and otherwise recorded thereof is well told by your reporter. Is it possible that among all that group of players there was none to shed the blood of the speaker who credited poor Dick receive with the most glowing compliment ever paid by a great dramatist to a betwiching actress? If that great company listened in ignorance, shades of the thing actress of the speaker of the great of the great

The Milkmen Rice and Call Us Blessed. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow meso thank you not only for myself, but on behalf of all the milkmen of New York city, for the editorial in yesterday's Sire, giving the milkmen credit for seiling milk and expleding that old chestnut about the chalk and water business. The sire is entitled to the thanks of every milkman, as being the only paper willing, so far as I have read, of doing justice to the milkmen.

1. Mills.

A Bliggard Episode.

The old man, muffled to the ears, was shovelling off the anow: the pitiless blizzard howled dismally through his whiskers, and he was mad all the way

"My dear," came a voice from an upper window. "My dear, nothing!" he shricked back. "Let me alone: I'm bus;" and he went on showelling, and down along it he window. Half an hour later the same voice from the same window came in earnest. pleading tones: dow came in earnest, pleading tones:
"My dear" in thunder do you want," he shouled. "is
the house off fr."
"Ro, John "walled the voice, "the house is all right,
but you are shovedling off the wrong walk."
Then the bilizzard turned and fled.

A Difference of Opinion.

Minister (dining with the family)-So your apa lets you have a second piece of pie sometimes I'm afraid be is very indulgent, y-Yes, sir: b'a says he indulges allogather too but I don't think so. Has Sullivan Taken to Lecturing

From the Franklin News.
Put away his little belt. He's the great ex-

THE JANOS AFFAIR.

The Arrest of Marchal Mende and his Posse

by the Maxicans Wholly Justifiable. WASHINGTON, March 17 .- It is certain that he action of the State authorities of Chihuahua seizing and disarming United States Marsha Meade and his companions at Janos will not be sided to the catalogue of grievances which the State Department has against Mexico. Indeed. the boot is on the other leg. The United States officer has himself been guitty of an offence analogous to that which was recently committed by Mexican intruders at Eagle Pass. What he has really accomplished, therefore, by his unfortunate seal is to furnish an offset for the wrong committed by the Mexican officer from Piedras Negras, who sought to arrest a deserter on the soil of Texas. He has also shown that Mexico has as much reason to complain of us for violating the frontier as we have of her. The case is certainly quite as strong against

Marshai Meade as against Capt. Munos. because the former, as an officer of the civil authority, was presumably well informed of the requirements of the law, as well as bound to respect it; whereas military commanders are sometimes tempted to subordinate the law to what they fancy to be military necessity. There is, however, not the slightest excuse for the conduct of Munos or of his lieutenant who crossed at Engle Pass pursuit of train robbers into the State of Chipursuit of train robbers into the State of Chihuahua. It is, of course, for the interest of
both Mexico and the United States that these
criminals should be captured and prevented
from terrorizing trayel. Undoubtedly this was
the motive of the Marshal, and he relied on
that consideration to escape molestation by the
Mexican authorities. The arrest and punishment of criminals, however, must be conducted according to law, and not in deliberate violation of it.

Intion of it.

The wrong done by Marshal Mende and his deputies and trailers was, on a smaller scale, the same that Hayes perpetrated when he ordered froops acress the file Grande in pursuit of marauders without permission being first obtained for this purpose from the Mexican Government. In those raids, which occurred about ten years are, Secretary Evarts instified the orders given to Gen. Ord and executed by Gen. Mehenzie, Col. Shafter, and kigut. Builts, on the ground that "the United States have not sought the unpleasant duty forced upon them of pursuing offenders who, under ordinary usages of municipal and international law, ought to be pursued and arrested or punished by Mexico." On that protence, when outlaws of both countries infosting the valley of the Rio Grande were found to have robbed Texas ranches, our troops were authorized to cross the river and hunt them out on Mexican soil, without praviously troubling themselves to gain the consent of the Mexican authorities. Perhaps there was never a more extraordinary specimen of arguing a subject of like character omanating from the Department of State than the letter of instructions of Aug. 13, 1878, sent by Mr. Evarts to Minister Foster:

The first duty of a Government is to protect life and property. This duty the Government of the United States is determined to perform. It is not solicitous, it never has been aloun the methods or ways in which that protection shall be accomplished, whether by termal freaty stipulation of by Informal convention military forces.

It will be seen that this was a complete ignoring of the territorini rights of Mexico by asation of it.

The wrong done by Marshal Mende and his

It will be seen that this was a complete ig-noring of the territorial rights of Mexico by as-suming that our authorities had the right to go over into that country and arrest criminals without extradition treaties or any other agreewithout extradition treaties or any other agreements on the subject, using armed bodies of troops for the purpose. In like manner, in his smaller way, Marshal Meade proposed "to protect life and property," and he also was not solicitous about the methods by which that protection was to be secured, whether they trampled upon the rights of Mexico or not. But his luckless following of the Hayes and Evarts precedent brought him into personal trouble. Not the least noticeable analegy in the two cases is that, as the sound judgment and patience of President Diaz under provocation ten years ago saved the two cour-

in the two cases is that, as the sound indigment and patience of President Diaz under provocation ten years ago saved the two countries from the dangers of war, so now, with justice wholly on his side, he nevertheless promptly ordered the release of Marshal Meade and his posse, merely depriving them of their arms. With the Iriendly spirit he has always manifested, he took it for granted that the intent of the American officers was good, and that their zeal had outrun discretion.

It has been suggested that our country has an agreement with Mexico for the mutual crossing of the frontier in pursuit of raiders, and that this agreement may have misled Marshal Meade. The Mexicans point out that this temporary agreement, which has been periodically renewed, had expired when the Marshal made his pursuit. But the main point is that he must have known that this agreement applied only to the pursuit of hostile and marauding Indians on a clearly defined trail, and not to train robbers. Besides, it was not an agreement applicable at all to civil authorities, but to troops of the regular armies of the two countries.

Baptized in the Blizzard.

From the Pailudelphia Times. READING, March 12.—An unusual event took place here to-day. Amid the bilizard and blinding snow storm a special service was held in the new church of the Mononite Brathren in Christ, at which the Rev. Abel Strawn spoke on the subject of "Baptism." The recent converts to the faith were all present, and it was impressed upon them that the rules or faiths of the church were that all converts would have to be immersed in the water completely. Accordingly, in the blinding storm, they marched to the Schuylkill River in the lower section of the city and, after cutting away the ice and the to the Schuvikill River in the lower section of the city and, after cutting away the ice and the singing of several lively hymns, the Rev. Mr. Strawn made a survey of the piece, and one by one the new members were led into the icy water and "dipped." Meanwhile a crowd on the nank stood shivering and singing the usual familiar hymns. After the ceremonies the new converts went to a house near by and changed their frozen clothing.

At His Best in a Clawhammer. From the Chicago Herald.

Judge Gresham sometimes looks rather rusty. He cares very little ordinarily for personal appearance. He is one of the few men of this day who stick to hoots in preference to shoes, and his boots ofton need blacking. His cravat is a piain black tie, usually sitting awry. His long Prince Albert coat does not fit him any too well, and there is usually a button or two off his waistcoat. In dress, manner, and speech he is an easy-going, plain, anaffected man. But if you want to see a metamorphosis that will startle you look at the Judge in a dress suit. His figure is then perfection. Probably no handsomer mature man ever graced a dinner board than the Circuit Judge of the United States Court. Naturally his friends think he would shine in the White House as a representative American.

How a Herschair Becomes a Snuke.

Dr. Page asked us Wednesday if we didn't want to see a horsehair that had turned to a snake. We did, and he drew a bottle from his pocket, filled with water, in which was what appeared to be a diminutive snake, five or six inches long, writhing and twisting, as if anxious to escape from the bottle. When put in a bottle it was nothing more than a hair from a horse's tail. Dr. Mathews says the hair does not undergo change, but that livisble animal-cules that generate in the water collect on the hair and make it twist and sailirm after the manner of a snake or worm. It is held by good authority that many of the so-called snimal-cules have been shown to be plants, having locomotive powers something like animals; the motion, however, is not supposed to be viluntary. But the horsehair makes a first-class snake all the same. Dr. Page asked us Wednesday if we didn't

Mr. Heckscher Captures a Tarpon.

Trolling for blue and weak fish or easting the fly for trout and salmon are well enough in their way, but the grandest sport known to modern anglers is taking the tarpon with rod and real. The favorite haunt of this, the gamest fish in the world, is off Pine Island, Charlotte Harbor, Florida, only forty-eight hours from New York city by rail. Until March 6 the largest lish killed this year were one welghing is pounds by Mr. Wood of New York, the lamons fly easter, and one of 152 pounds by Mr. Falls of Kansas City. But recently Mr. Perro Lordilard arrived in his yacht Reva, with the Hon. John Schuyler Crosby and Mr. John G. Heckscher as guests, and the result is shown by the following certificate: From the Spirit of the Times.

On Board Reva, at Anchon our Pine Island, St. James City, Fia., March 6.
We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the tarpon killed by Mr. John G. Herkscher to day off Pine Island, weighed on the scales of this yacht, two bodes after laking out of the water, les pounds full weight. The length of this lish was offer in the length of this lish was offer in the length of this lish was offer in the length of the Rughler Schurzer Gonza will Devoy, Jr., Chief Engineer Yacht Reva. Official Weightors.

Ah Sue's Dilemma.

Indiampolis, Ind., March 15.—Ah Sue, the most prosperous representative of the Chinese colony in Indiamapolis, is in a perplexing dilemma. He left China nice years ago without permission, and a day or two ago he received information that his father had died leaving him an estate of about \$20,000. He cannot return to China to claim the estate if he is not an American citizen without taking the risk of imprisonment and to-day he made application for naturalization negers, but his petition was refused, as under the set of Congress of 1881 a Chinamau cannot become a citizen of the United States. In consequence Ah Sue must lose his fortune or suffer imprisonment if he returns to claim it. From the Philadelphia Press. An Sue must lose his fort the or suffer imprison-ment if he returns to claim it.

Bid yourself of the discomfort and danger attending a look by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old-estab-lished curative for coughs, sore throat, and pulmonary affections.—Ads.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Surprise parties have never been very popular in New York, and when they come all the way from Dakota, and appear in the shape o hurricanes and blizzards, people are disposed to close their doors as firmly as the unwelcome visitors will allow, and give themselves up to the monotony of their own firesides. In some cases those who had eards out for dinners on Monday and Tuesday enjoyed their carefully prepared menus in solitary state. In others they were obliged to convert their houses into hotels and make up beds on tables and sofas. because those who came had no delicacy whatever about remaining all night. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Suydam, an g others, were prepared for fourteen guests Monday, and sat down with precisely two. ir. and Mrs. Ogden Mills had none at all on 'a c. sday, and even so late as Wednesday Mayor and Mrs. Hewitthad to send out hastily to friends in their neighborhood to fill the places of absentees. In one case-that of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin-the host and hostess themselves were snowed up in Tuxedo when they should have been here in town to preside over their dinner table, and there were undoubtedly others in the same plight.

One or two theatre parties postponed from Monday night, when places of amusement were generally closed, made plucky efforts to amuse themselves on Tuesday evening. They arrived at their rendervous looking like Aretic travellers in their furs, wraps, and snow shoes, and as long as they were within the four walls of their theatre rather congratulated themselves upon the adventurous spirit which had led them to brave parental anger and all the dietates of common sense to secure a few hours' diversion. But when the play time was over, and they emerged into the icerbound and snow-walled streets, their feelings underwent a slight modification. Not a carriage, cab, sleigh, cutter, or even a plebelan horse car. not a four-footed beast, indeed, was to be seen in the deserted streets, and after some little delay each young man proceeded to tuck a maiden or matron under his arm, and start on her homeward way. In several cases, where the distance to be traversed was from one to three miles, the ladies gave out entirely, and were literally dragged in a half-frozen condition by their faithful cavallers. One matronly person became so exhausted that she was carried on the clasped hands of two young fellows for several blocks.

Of outgoing and incoming pleasure seekers full accounts have hardly yet been returned. Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn and their daughter started for Florida on Monday morning, and proceeded as far as New Brunswick, where they were fortunate enough to find a return train which brought them into New York the same day. Of the travellers who are weather bound between here and St. Augustine it would fill a volume to give a correct list. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wales arrived in town on Friday, having left the Ponce de Léon on the previous Monday. Their experiences during the storm were not alarming, as they had a special car and carried their comforts with them; but during their stay at St. Augustine they had the misfortune to lose the greater part of their wardrobe, from the burning of a yacht in which they were cruising in Florida waters, and from which they barely escaped with their lives. Mr. Dudley Winthrop and Mr. Themas Hitchcock, Jr., who started from St. Augustine a week ago to-day, got as far as Philadelphia on Monday evening, and remained in the railroad station there in their Pullman car until Thursday afternoon.

The record of gayeties would not be a very

large one at present, even if Nature had not

asserted herself so flercely in the late storm and completely worsted civilization. A musical at Mrs. Louis Hamersley's on Thursday afternoon was very fully attended, and un opportunity thus afforded for a full discussion of the blizzard, to the prejudice somewhat of the musicians and of those who wished to listen to them. The entertainment of the Thursday Evening Club by Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid was the only social event of the week worth mentioning. For the first time the superb mansion in which they live was thrown open and a very large company invited outside of the regular club membership. Among the guests was Mr. Henry Villard, the original designer, builder, and owner of the house, in which, however, he never lived. A grim salis faction must have filled Mr. Villard's mind when he saw for the first time the superb rooms, with their inlaid walls and ceilings, furnished, lighted, and filled with a gay crowd, No other house in this city can compare with it in originality of design and ornamentation even in these days, when sumptuous residence are so largely on the increase. Music was the leading feature of the entertainment provided for the club by Mr. and Mrs. Reid. Herr Kallsch and his bride, the Lili Lehmann of the German opera, were present, and both sang delight-Then followed recitations by Mr. J. Whitcombe Riley, some of which were irresistibly comic. and after supper the younger part of the guests danced to the music of the Hungarian band, which was rather an innovation upon the strict reading of the club rules. The unwillingness of the electric lights to do their duty-probably of sympathy with the blizzard and its effects upon other improvements of modern times-rather added to the general hilarity, as twice during the evening they went out and let the vast mansion and its occupants in absolute darkness.

Easter week and the weeks immediately to follow it will be as full as ever of amateur theatrical events. The Columbia College Dramatic Club are to give two performances on April 6 and 7 at the new Berkeley Lyceum, under the usual distinguished patronage. Their play is an original one, written by a member of the club, and is said to be a burlesque on New York society. Mr. John C. Wilmerding, Jr., Mr. Lloyd Warren, Mr. R. T. Wainwright, and

Mr. C. Beeckman will take the principal parts. The Amateur Comedy Club, growing ambitious with the laurels they have lately won, have, it is said, in rehearsal Sardou's charming comedy, " A Scrap of Paper," No more fascinating play hes ever been put upon the stage, and in the part of Stephanic Mrs. Kendal, the well-known English notress, was irresistible. Several actresses on this side have won golden opinions in it, and it has more than once been played at Wallack's with the full strength of his company. Miss Elita Proctor Otis is, we are told, east for the leading part, and she will, no doubt, be well supported by Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall and the Misses Shippen; but the male characters of the play are quite as important as the female, and as Mr. Coward's name does not appear, the gay world is still in the dark as to who is sufficiently experienced and accomplished to undertake them.

It is early yet to talk of Newport, and, with snow mountains looming up in the city streets. no one longs intensely for sea breezes and the sound of the sad sea waves. And yet cottages are renting there very rapidly, and new houses are pushing forward to completion. A very large number of cottage owners who have been abroad during the last two summers will occupy their places this year, and thus far the outlook is extremely good for the coming season. The younger set, who have given Newport the cold shoulder during the last few years and found their chief happiness at Bar Harbor, show a disposition to return to their first love, and, unwilling as the elderlies are to admit it, youth, beauty, and light-heartedness are quite as important as wealth and equipage

to a summer watering place. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Osborn. Miss Billings, and Miss Isham sailed yesterday for Kingston, Jamaica, to spend six weeks in the mountains of that tropical island. The climate at the altitude where they expect to stay is said to be deliciously springlike.

The death, in Cuba, of Senor Miguel de Aldama will cause profound sorrow to a numer-ous circle of New York friends. He had been absent from the city for several years, but his simple, unaffected manners, his genuine and hearty hospitality, and his refined intelligence. which made him, while he resided here, a most valuable member of our social life, are tenderly remembered.